



E. CAMERON & L. J. RITCHEY.]

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,

Unaw'd by influence, unbrib'd by gain.

(EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.)

VOL. IV.

WARSAW, MISSOURI, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1849.

NO. 52.

Office over the Drug Store,
(Entrance from Main Street.)

TERMS:

The Saturday Morning Visitor is published once a week at \$2 00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square of 16 sixteen lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. For one square 3 months \$5—do for six months \$8—do for 12 months \$12 00. An additional number of squares in the same proportion.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. No deviation from this rule.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisers by the year will be confined strictly to their business.

Candidates announced for \$3 00.



From the Saturday Evening Post.

QUI-LET US ALL BE FRIENDS AGAIN!

Oh! let us all be friends again!
Warm friends as we have been,
Ere cold estrangement, like a cloud,
Our sunlight came between:
A thoughtless deed, a word, a look,
Has parted us in pain;
A kindly word or cheerful smile,
Can make us friends again!
Oh! shall a "trifle light as air,"
Engender rankling scorn—
The rose, from one cold, transient blast,
Become the galling thorn?
And hearts that fondly, deeply loved,
Now live of each unloved;
While passions rage, like angry seas,
That will not hush to rest!
The past has had its hallowed hours
Of love and trusting faith;
They linger in our memories now,
They'll haunt us on till death!
In years to come our chastened hearts
May live these seasons o'er,
And be as happy and as loved
As e'er they were before.
No heart, though stern as adamant,
But may be softened yet,
If we but school it to the task—
To pardon and forget.
A thoughtless deed, or word, or look,
Has parted us in pain;
A kindly word, a cheerful smile,
Can make us friends again!

Disruptive Fire.—Just after dark last night, the lamp house and rope walk in the Penitentiary at the lower end of the city, was discovered to be on fire. The weather was very cold; there was but a limited supply of water in the prison; the combustible material in the building was abundant, and the fire, when first discovered, had progressed to such an extent, that it was found impossible to extinguish it, and the building, about two hundred feet in length, with its entire contents, was consumed. The citizens of the city generally, with the members of the Legislature and a large number of persons temporarily sojourning here, repaired energetically to prevent the spread of the fire to the other buildings, and to save as much property as possible from destruction. We were amongst the first to reach the prison, and when we looked at the building on fire, came to the conclusion that all the other buildings, from their proximity to the one on fire, must certainly be burned down. The flames for a time were confined within the walls of the building, but after a little while, as if impatient to be liberated, leaped out through the doors, windows and roof, with a fearful and terrific grandeur. One of the largest and most extensive buildings in the prison was only saved by having a tin roof, and the new and elegant block of cells, (not yet quite finished), erected at an expense of upwards of \$30,000, would have been consumed, without doubt, but for its roof of slate. There was but little wind, and that fortunately carried the flames directly towards and against the main exterior stone walls of the prison.

The loss, including the cost of replacing the building destroyed, we are told, will be from ten to twelve thousand dollars. It ought to be mentioned to the praise of the convicts, that they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, and with seeming pleasure, to save as much as possible from the ravages of the

destroying element. It is not known how the fire originated.—Metropolitan, 18th inst.

THE WAY TO MAKE A VIRGINIA FARM PRODUCTIVE.

Mr. C., now known as one of the most successful farmers of Eastern Virginia, came into possession of his fine estate when he was a young man, at a time when the property here quite a bad reputation. The quality of the land was acknowledged to be excellent, and the force of laboring hands amply sufficient to till it; but somehow the whole of the produce had been eaten up year after year, and far from yielding the former owner any considerable income, the estate at the time of his decease, was in a somewhat embarrassed condition. Our young farmer who, as the reader will not be slow to perceive, was a man of considerable acuteness of mind and great energy of character, was satisfied that something was wrong, and before commencing operations, like a good general, took a deliberate survey of the field of his future exertions. It soon became very apparent to him that under a lazy, worthless overseer, a large part of the force, which ought to have been actively employed, was then useless on the farm, and even those who were classed as efficient hands, did not do half service. There was quite an extended sick list, as may be supposed; one was unable to work, because he had "such a misery in the breast;" another was a little lame; another had a sore; another had run a splinter into his finger; and so through a list of ailments. C. observed, however, that they all to a man, drew their rations regularly, and disposed of them, too, and he was strongly inclined to the opinion that in proportion as men eat heartily, so can the work if they feel disposed to.

His first step was to discharge the overseer and to employ one in whose energy and probity, according to the representations of his neighbors, he could place confidence. Before installing Mr. Brown, the new overseer, in office, he gave him distinctly to understand that he expected always to be obeyed in every particular, to the very letter.

He said Mr. C., "I order you to turn the plow into the wheat field a week before harvest; it is to be done. If I order you to pull up the corn and wash the roots after the first plowing, you are to have it done without question. I am to be the loser or gainer by the system practiced here, and my will is to be the supreme law. Your duty must be to carry my will into effect, and this I wish clearly understood by the negroes. If you cannot engage with me on these terms why our negotiations are at an end."

Mr. Brown, making no objections to the terms on which he was to be employed, and promising implicit obedience, was duly installed in office. The day after he had entered upon his duties, he was sent for by Mr. C.

"Mr. Brown," said he, "to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, I wish you to collect together and have piled up in the field close to the garden fence all the old plows, broken hoes and useless farming implements of every description. At the same time and place, you will also have all the hands—sick, lame, blind, superannuated—men, women and children, assembled."

"Yes, sir."

The next day, accordingly, at the designated time and place, were collected a huge pile of plows, with broken shares, harrows destitute of teeth, hoes with nothing left but the handles, axes without blades, toothless rakes, &c., &c. Close by were assembled the whole force of hands, able to move out of the house.

Mr. C. made his appearance in due time.

"Set fire to these things, Mr. Brown."

It was done at a word, and in a short time a heap of smoking ashes and some fragments of iron were all that remained. The negroes seemed somewhat bewildered.

The master continued—

"To-morrow morning, Mr. Brown, at ten o'clock, I desire you will have brought to this place all the oxen, unable to work, all the sick, blind, and lame horses—in short, every animal on the plantation unfit for service."

"Yes, sir," was the ready response.

"Dismiss the hands and order them to come up at the same hour to-morrow."

At the appointed time, all the old horses, oxen, cows, sheep, pigs, every unserviceable animal which could be found on the plantation, were huddled together, in a pen near the pile of ashes above alluded to. The whole army of servants stood by, open-mouthed, to know what they were next to witness.

The master made his appearance.

"Knock these useless animals in the head, Mr. Brown."

It was immediately done. The negroes were amazed, as may well be supposed. The master assumed a stern aspect.

"To-morrow morning, Mr. Brown, you will please have brought here, at ten o'clock precisely, every negro on the plantation, lame, sick, blind or old, who is unfit for service, and who is not in the field, at his appropriate duties by sunrise."

The spectators of the scene just enacted were stricken suddenly aghast at this command. Many who five minutes before had been unable to get on the ground without assistance, now moved off with astonishing alacrity—arms, which for months had not touched axe or plow, suddenly became sinewy—bent frames rose up erect—and the place of execution was soon cleared.

Next morning before the sun's fresh rays glanced across the river, which bounded the farm on the east, a crowd of very unusual magnitude stood before the overseer's door waiting for orders.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Brown appeared alone, to report that the hospital was cleared—that the sick list was clean—that there were no superannuated hands—in short, that all on the land were at work.

In two years after it had come into his possession, Mr. C.'s land yielded a double crop; and the yield has continued to increase till his farm has become the pride of his section of country.

The reader must not suppose, from the simple relation of this fact—for what he has just read is almost literally true—that Mr. C. was an unfeeling man. This was far from being the case. He saw, at once, that not only his own prosperity, but the welfare of those dependents which had come into his possession, made it absolutely necessary that a decisive, striking lesson should be given. The one he read was effectual. Its results, too, soon enabled him to discover (and he never doubted that there were such) those who were really sick and infirm, and unfit for service. For these he provided comfortably, and his servants are well known among the best and most happy in the land.—Mod. Am. Cour.

Missouri Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

The joint meeting re-assembled and proceeded with the election of Directors of the Branch Bank at Fayette. The following gentlemen were elected: J. E. Boulden, Berj. Watts, Thos. Jackson, C. R. Scott and John Wiley.

Branch of Palmyra.—Wm. Blakely, President. Jno. Reed, Jno. Taylor, W. A. Moffett, James Egan, Nathaniel P. Kunkle and William Anderson, Directors.

The joint meeting went into recess until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—The joint meeting re-assembled and proceeded with the election of Bank officers. The result was as follows:

Branch at Jackson.—A. H. Brevard, President. H. L. Sloan, D. Green, W. McClane, J. McComb and M. Neidner, Directors.

Branch of Springfield.—Warren H. Graves, President. Hosea Mullings, David O. George, Joseph T. Norton, James Atkinson, F. P. Dunnegan and H. S. Shepherd, Directors.

Mr. Wyatt, offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, furnish to the various Bank officers elected, certificates of their elections, which was adopted; and then the Senate retired to its Chamber, and the House, on motion, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 18.

Mr. Leslie presented a petition from the Sons of Temperance in St. Louis, praying an act of incorporation for the purpose of erecting an edifice in said city, which was read twice, when Mr. Chiles moved to refer the petition to the committee on Internal Improvements, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition of the owners of steamboats and others, praying the Legislature to define more particularly what shall constitute a delivery of freight, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Jackson presented a petition of Julia M. Reynolds, of Howard county, praying a divorce from her husband, which was read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Flournoy and Rollins.

Mr. Leslie, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Edward Bates and others, praying the repeal of the law prohibiting slaves, free negroes, &c., from assembling for the purpose of education, &c., without the presence of some white person or magistrate, reported a bill in conformity with said prayer.

The question being on agreeing to the report, Mr. Jones, of F., spoke against

the same. The law, as it now stood, was the result of a petition from St. Louis. It was now proposed by the citizens of that place to repeal a law which was petitioned for two years ago. He could see no good reason for a change of the present law.

Mr. Edwards moved to lay the report and the accompanying bill on the table, until the 4th of July next. He said he had as much sympathy for slaves as any man—as much as any man ought to have. But he objected to the privileges which the bill proposed to extend to the free negroes. Their example had a pernicious influence on slaves, and so far as his observations went, assemblies of negroes were productive of no good, and were generally intended for no useful or profitable purpose. He thought such privileges ought not to be granted—he was not willing to encourage the efforts that were being made to break down the institution of slavery, by an officious intermeddling in the relations of master and slave.

Mr. Leslie expressed himself in favor of the bill reported by the committee, and spoke in defence of the objects sought to be accomplished by the petitioners.

Mr. Love thought the reasoning of the gentleman from St. Louis was more specious than solid. He was in favor of the law as it now stood, and hoped that the report would be disagreed to. Any change of the present law would be highly inexpedient, as it might be regarded as an encouragement to the disposition to interfere with the relations of master and slave.

Mr. Reed was disposed to consider the subject embraced in the report, and he would therefore move to lay the report on the table until Monday next. At present he was inclined to oppose the bill, but he desired time to consider.

Mr. Edwards felt every disposition to gratify the wishes of the gentleman from Callaway, and he took occasion to say that he was not actuated by any want of respect for the Judiciary committee. He said he was opposed in principle to encouraging the system of free negro schools proposed by the bill. He referred to the influences which might be exerted by the free negroes if they were learned to read and write. They would excite insubordination and insurrection among slaves, a result which he could not contemplate without horror.

Mr. Jones, of C., wanted time for consideration. It was necessary for something to be done, and as there was difficulty in the subject, he preferred time to consider.

Mr. Jackson said there was no diversity of opinion among his constituents on the subject embraced in the bill. He was prepared to vote for its indefinite postponement. He thought the gentleman from Cooper took a wrong view of the present law. There was no hardship in it—every master permitted his slaves to attend worship at their pleasure, and there was no hindrance to a free and unrestrained exercise of the high privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience. For one, his mind was made up, and it was his firm determination to oppose all attempts to disturb the rights of slaveholders. He was prepared to vote for a modification of the present law, so as to prevent negroes from congregating for any purpose without the presence of some white person. He believed the liberality of the present law had been much abused. He spoke at length and with earnestness on the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. Edwards withdrew his motion, when.

On motion of Mr. Abernathy, the report, together with the bill was laid on the table until Monday next.

Mr. Abernathy submitted a resolution, requiring the committee of Ways and Means to report as to the expediency of repealing certain provisions of the grocery and dram shop law, which was adopted.

Mr. Gatewood introduced a bill for the relief of John W. Williams of Henry county; read and referred.

Mr. Norris introduced a bill to amend an act providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the 500,000 acres, so as to authorize county courts to loan out the distributive shares accruing to them from the proceeds of said lands, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Priest, the present order was passed over, and the contested election from the 22d district was taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Newton, moved to amend the report of the committee on Elections, so as to strike out that portion relating to the newspaper notice in the Fort Smith Herald. [The notice referred to was a card advertising Mr. Jones as a lawyer at Fort Smith.]

After a great deal of debate on both sides of the question, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, of N., submitted a resolution to re-commit the whole subject to the committee on Elections.

Mr. Gatewood moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Newton, asked and obtained leave to speak to the motion. He spoke at length of the feeling manifested against him by the committee and others, and said there were those in and about the Senate who were prowling like wolves upon his track. He evinced much feeling and excitement, stating that he felt it to be his duty to bear much in silence. He replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ellison.

The resolution was then laid on the table, when Mr. Love, submitted a resolution for the production of all the testimony offered by Col. Jones, which was rejected by the committee.

Mr. Ellison made a statement explanatory of the reasons why the committee had rejected certain testimony, when he was interrupted by Mr. Wells, who said that he objected to a verbal statement as irregular.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment to the resolution, requiring the presence of the Hon. A. S. Harbin, which was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Mr. Leslie moved an adjournment, which failed.

The Hon. Mr. Harbin then appeared and gave his testimony before the Senate.

Mr. Wells moved for the appointment of a committee to take down the testimony of Maj. Harbin in writing.

Mr. Gatewood objected to this course of proceeding. The Senate had just determined to examine Maj. Harbin orally, and that examination had been had.

Mr. Jackson suggested that the Major's evidence could be taken down *in instante*, when Mr. Wells withdrew his motion.

The Major's testimony was then written down by Mr. Jackson, when on motion of Mr. Burris, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Mr. Speaker announced Messrs. Wilkerson, Henderson, of Pike, Birch, Gibson and Crenshaw, a select committee under the resolution to refer the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary to such committee.

Mr. Ewing presented the petition of Thos. J. Bohannon, asking compensation for property destroyed by the troops engaged in the Mormon war—referred to select committee.

Mr. Ballou presented the remonstrance of the citizens of Cedar and adjoining counties, against the passage of any law for the building of a mill dam across Soc river, or in any way obstructing its navigation—laid on the table.

Mr. Kirk presented the petition of citizens of Livingston county, asking that the East fork of North Grand river may no longer be declared a navigable stream, and that charters may be granted to companies for milling and manufacturing purposes—referred to select committee.

Mr. Livingston, from select committee to whom was referred the petition of Jas. M. Clark and others, reported a bill authorizing them to build a dam across the east fork of North Grand river—read and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution allowing M. V. Harrison, Sergeant-at-arms, \$3 per day for his services during the present session—adopted.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial Circuit in this State, for the purpose of reporting a bill apportioning the number of representatives in the several counties, and reorganizing the senatorial districts—adopted.

Mr. Woodyard introduced a bill to incorporate the Tully, Canton and St. Joseph Railroad Company; read and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Neaves offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the criminal code, as to prohibit persons from carrying unlawful weapons—adopted.

Mr. Hicks introduced a bill to exempt widows from paying taxes on certain property; read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to repeal the Wolf Sculp law, which was read, when Mr. Frost moved its rejection—the bill was rejected.

Mr. Ballou introduced a bill to equalize the service of grand and petit jurors, and for other purposes; read and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frost offered a resolution instructing the committee on Federal Relations, to draft and report to the House a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the graduation of the prize of public land—adopted.

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.
Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged during the whole day, in the consideration of private bills.

HOUSE.—A report was received from the Secretary of War, in favor of certain improvements in Buffalo harbor.

On motion of Mr. Sybil, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the consideration of a "bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government."

The item making an appropriation to pay the mileage of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, was debated until the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12.

SENATE.—The Vice President, Mr. Dallas, presented to the Senate the credentials of the Hon. Mr. Cooper, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Sturgeon presented a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to legislate in favor of the reduction of the tariff on certain articles. Read and referred.

The Senate then took up the consideration of a bill from the House, to supply deficiencies in appropriations. Several amendments were offered and acted upon.

Mr. Breese called up a bill in reference to public lands in California. This bill was taken up.

Mr. Benton submitted an amendment as a substitute for the whole bill; after which its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hilliard gave notice that he would, at an early day, ask leave of the House to introduce a bill authorizing the people of California to form a State Government, and providing for the admission of California into the Union as a State. He would also introduce a bill extending the boundary and laws of Texas over New Mexico.

The House was engaged the remainder of the day on unimportant business.

The nomination of Andrew B. Gray, of Texas, to run the Mexican boundary line, has been confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, several members jumped to their feet to obtain the floor, which was obtained by Mr. Chase, who withdrew his resolution, ordering the arrest of a witness in the case of Mr. Medill, Indian Commissioner.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Pacheco slave case bill; which motion was debated until the hour of adjournment.

The nomination of Thomas D. Mosely, to the office of United States Attorney for Middle Tennessee, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Marriage Relation.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives."

Daring Act.—One day, last week, a man wishing to cross the Mississippi, and being unable to secure a boat in consequence of the heavy ice, mounted one of the floating blocks, and succeeded in reaching the Illinois shore in safety.—Keokuk Register.

The Cherokee Advocate says a company has been organized to work the lead mines recently discovered in that region.

Wisconsin Babies.—Mrs. Randall, near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, became the mother, recently, of a child which, when three days old, weighed twenty-two pounds, nearly three times the weight of infants generally.

It is said that in California they sell boots by the piece, and not by the pair. A man with one boot is considered well off, but one with two is thought extravagant.

Parliament of Nova Scotia.—The Legislature is summoned by Sir John Harvey, the Governor, at Halifax, on the 10th of January, the same day on which the Canadian Parliament assembled.